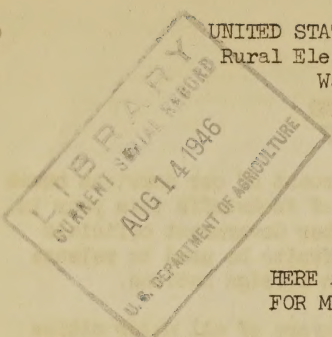


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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Rural Electrification Administration
Washington 25, D. C.

August 1, 1946

NEWSLETTER TOPICS

HERE ARE SOME TIPS ON WIRING
FOR MEMBERS ADDING EQUIPMENT

Many of you are adding new appliances these days and are going to be buying more as electrical equipment comes on the market. This is a good time to check up on whether or not your present wiring job will handle safely and efficiently the extra load of all the equipment you are planning to add. You may need larger size wire, different circuit arrangements or additional convenience outlets. It may be possible that the main service entrance to your farm is too small for your future loads. Your wiring contractor or your co-op wiring adviser can help you on these points.

Here are some things to notice in laying out a revised home wiring system: Provide for a three-way switch by every doorway, enabling one to turn on the ceiling light as he enters the room and to turn it off as he leaves by another doorway; provide for heavy-duty outlets (240 volts) in the kitchen for the range and in the workroom for a water heater; provide a three-way switch on the back porch to control the porch light and the yard light so that both can be turned on and off for maximum safety and convenience; provide for sufficient convenience outlets in each room for efficient use of electricity. (It is estimated that 95 percent of the electrified homes in the United States lack sufficient convenience outlets).

The barn and other farm buildings should be wired so as to aid in production of livestock and other farm products. Adequate light is essential because of the large amount of time spent in the barn during the early morning and late evenings. Place lights over dark stairways, hay mow ladders and alleyways to prevent accidents. Install vapor-proof fixtures in dusty feed rooms and haymows to prevent dust explosions.

All outlets serving loads of $\frac{1}{2}$ hp or more should be wired for 240 volts. If one large motor -- such as a 5 hp -- is to operate such machines as your feed grinder, hay drier, ensilage cutter, or other heavy equipment, it is best to use a heavy-duty (portable) power cable and move the motor from one location to another on a cart. This eliminates the expense of several large power-outlet installations and makes the use of power equipment more flexible.

The water pump should be supplied with electricity from the yard pole, so that in case of fire anywhere on the farmstead, power would be continuously available to operate the pump. It might be necessary to disconnect power to the house or barn in the event of fire.

These are just a few tips on farmstead wiring. Your co-op has information on wiring and will be glad to advise you if you need help.

RESPONSE TO FOOD CANNING
PLEA AIDS FAMINE RELIEF

Reports from Washington indicate that 70 percent of our American homes are participating in the production and canning of foodstuffs this year in response to the pleas of President Truman and other Government officials that home-raised and home-canned vegetables and fruits be used to release food items suitable for export to famine-stricken foreign nations.

The Governors of nearly 40 States and the Mayors of all major cities joined with Secretary of Agriculture Anderson in proclaiming July 15-22 as Home Food Preservation Week to start the 1946 canning season. County Agricultural Conservation Committees carried the work into practically every county in the country.

Canning centers previously established have been supplemented with many new ones in all parts of the country, with REA-financed electric co-ops supplying power to several of them.

We have many reports that farm women along our lines use electrical kitchen equipment to step up their canning activities.

Community canning centers are in operation at (Give locations and schedules of centers in local towns and along your lines, if any. If none operating, drop this paragraph).

HOW ABOUT THE WIRING IN THE
"LITTLE RED SCHOOL HOUSE"?

There are _____ rural school buildings that receive electricity from this co-op. We hope that officials of all of them will include wiring inspection among the clean-up jobs that precede the opening of school. If school house wiring or appliances need repairs, there is ample time to get them in readiness for full service before the fall and winter terms.

Search all visible wiring for defects. Check convenience outlets and switches. See that light receptacles are in good working order. Test the hot plate, vocational equipment or any other appliances. See that proper safety shields are in place where needed. Be sure that fuses are of the correct amperage and that there are spares on hand to replace any that may go out. See that there is an ample supply of bulbs of the right wattage to replace burnouts.

Your school lights and appliances are an investment in better eyesight and improves opportunities for your children. It is essential that they be in condition to operate efficiently and safely.

EDUCATION IN FARM ELECTRICITY
USE IS STRESSED BY WICKARD

REA welcomes the cooperation of the Land Grant Colleges and other public agencies in helping farmers to make full use of electric power, Administrator Claude R. Wickard told farmers attending Oklahoma Farmers Week at Oklahoma A. & M. College recently.

Farmers, Mr. Wickard pointed out, need technical advice in the use of electricity just as they need counsel on soil conservation or other farming improvements -- needs which were recognized by Congress in establishing the research and extension facilities of the Land Grant Colleges and the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. Wickard reminded his audience that the late President Roosevelt, in transferring REA to the Department of Agriculture in 1939, declared "The work of this Administration, in its educational, as well as its lending functions, is clearly a part of the rural life activities of the country, and should therefore be administered in coordination with the other agricultural activities of the Government."

"As I learn more about the advantages and the possibilities of the REA program," Mr. Wickard said, "the more I am impressed with the wisdom of our late President's words. The Land Grant Colleges can do much to see that the REA program makes its maximum contribution to rural life. The REA program, like other programs offered by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, has for its purpose helping rural people to help themselves, and any program which helps rural people directly helps the entire nation also. I am glad to see Oklahoma A. & M. College and the REA join hands in a common effort to make agricultural living happier, healthier and more prosperous and thus contribute to the welfare of the entire nation."

BRING IN YOUR SCRAP IRON!

The theme of this plea is old, but the need for your scrap iron is ever new.

Inventories of iron and steel scrap are at dangerously low levels and there must be a continuing flow of it to keep industry supplied with metal as fast as it is needed.

One-half of the metal that goes into all new farm machinery comes from scrap iron. So does half of the iron that goes into sheet metal for the manufacture of cans. All of the iron and steel that goes into the manufacture of your electrical facilities and appliances, your pumps, your motors, must have scrap iron in it when it is made.

Farm scrap is highly prized because it lends itself to peak steel production quickly. So, when you get a new farm implement, don't leave the old one out back of the barn or down in that out-of-the-way fence corner. Get it

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started back to the furnaces where it can be melted down, recast and put to work again. It may come back to you in another new farm implement, a tractor, a truck, a transformer for your power line or some other equally useful, hard-to-get item.

RULINGS IN THREE STATES FAVORABLE TO REA CO-OPS

The State Supreme Courts of Pennsylvania and Arkansas and the Public Service Commission of North Dakota have recently rendered opinions favorable to REA Co-ops.

The Pennsylvania Supreme Court, supporting a lower court decision, ruled that the State Public Utility Commission has no jurisdiction over a cooperative organized under the State's Electric Cooperative Corporation Act. The decision was rendered in an injunction suit that had been brought by a power company in an attempt to block formation of a new REA-financed generating co-op in Pennsylvania.

The Arkansas Supreme Court reversed a lower court and the State Public Service Commission in ruling that a rural electric co-op organized to serve its members is not subject to Commission regulation. The Court held that a co-op is exempt from Commission regulation, even though it may in some instances serve non-members, so long as it does not offer its service to the public generally. This case had been vigorously prosecuted against the Ark-La Electric Cooperative by four commercial power companies.

The North Dakota Commission, approving applications of 12 newly-organized REA co-ops, ruled that rural electric co-ops were not required to obtain certificates of convenience and necessity before constructing rural power lines.

REA SHORTS

(The following short items can be used as space fillers where needed. We suggest that you save for future use any items not needed in your next issue).

To consume electricity carelessly is wasteful. To harness it to appliances that will perform time-saving, profit-making jobs on the farm is economical. The more power you use, the less it costs per KWH, but use it efficiently.

A broken or displaced power line may look innocent enough, but it is too dangerous for anyone but trained men to handle. When you see anything of this kind, keep entirely free from any contact with it and notify the co-op office at once.